

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,

THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.

WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell.

2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.

3d Jas. T. Donaldson, of Warren.

4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.

5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.

6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.

7th Jesse Abell, of Marion.

8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.

9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.

10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.

11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.

12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.

13th Lewis Sanders, of Gallatin.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

No. XII.

In the botanic system of practice, the indications of emetics is believed to be much more frequent than is admitted by the mineral faculty.

Howard, in the first volume of his improved Botanic Practice, says: "There is no function performed in the human system in which so many organs are concerned as in that of preparing our food for the accomplishment of its final purposes in the animal economy. Hence it would seem necessary that a common sympathy should exist between them; and the stomach and intestine next to it, being the focus in which the energies of all the others meet, it is hereby constituted the centre of an organic sympathy, differing from the common sympathies which exist between other parts of the system."

"Hence we infer from the general view which has been taken of the intimate connexion of the digestive organs, and the astonishing sympathy which exists between each of these and the stomach, and between the stomach and every other part of the animal machine, that no serious case of disease could occur in any organ or part of the system, without producing a decided influence upon the stomach. And this necessarily being an unhealthy one, must injure the tone of this organ, and vitiate its contents so as to become noxious to the whole system."

"We may likewise further remark, that the animal fluids, notwithstanding the system may be diseased, are continually accumulating in the stomach; but not being appropriated to the purposes of health, are vitiated, and the noxious matter is thus increased in this important organ."

"From all these facts and arguments, we are constrained to the conclusion that vomiting is indicated in every disease of a violent and obstinate nature, to which the human frame is liable."

Professor Dudley, in his remarks on epidemic cholera, bears testimony to the efficacy of emetics in relieving the system from diseased action. He says: "In the spasmodic form of the malady I could call to my assistance no remedy possessed of the tranquilizing influence of an efficient emetic."

Again he says: "My more especial object being to offer testimony in favor of a remedy, better calculated than any other with which I am acquainted, to equalize the circulation, restore the secretions, arouse the digestive organs to vigorous and healthy action, check spasms, and relieve the system from the effects of indigested materials in the stomach."

From these quotations, we presume it would not be unreasonable to conclude that the opinion of Professor Dudley would coincide with that of Dr. Howard, "that vomiting or emetics are indicated in every disease of a violent or obstinate nature to which the human frame is liable."

For that which is "better calculated than any other to equalize circulation, restore the secretions, and arouse the digestive organs to vigorous and healthy action, check spasms, and relieve the system from the effects of indigested materials in the stomach," must be admirably adapted to alleviate or remove almost every disease to which the human family are incident. Indeed were the sentiments of honest and well informed practitioners on both sides of the question closely scrutinized the difference would be found to exist, not in the effect to be produced, but in the medicine—the agent by which it should be accomplished.

Professor Dudley would say emesis is clearly indicated, and administer tartarized antimony. Professor Howard would admit the same indication, and administer lobelia emetica. The one would select a remedy tortured into existence by the fire of the chemist; the other would use a simple herb, kindly spread over all the land by our bounteous Creator. One would choose a mineral and deadly poi-

son, the other an antidote to poisons, and a safe, and most efficient emetic.

Inasmuch as all are liable to affliction, all are deeply interested in obtaining correct information on a subject so immediately affecting their earthly enjoyments. We are glad to know that lobelia is growing into use among the medical faculty, as they are termed by way of superior eminence; and that the demand has so far increased as to induce one, at least, of our druggists to make an importation of the seed, and we do hope the community will soon so far learn their own interests as to shut their mouths against antimonial poisons in every shape and form.

There is yet another consideration to which we wish to turn the attention of our readers. It is this. When cathartics are given to carry off the morbid matter from the stomach, it passes immediately under, and is subject to the action of the lacteal vessels by which more or less of it is absorbed, and, through the thoracic duct, again thrown into circulation. Hence it is that the Paracelsian devotees find it convenient to repeat their visits so frequently, and as frequently to repeat their prescriptions of "Hydragri Pillorum" or "Sulmurius Hydragri Sublimatum," or some other poison under an appellation or name equally comprehensible to the poor afflicted patient. Hence it is that the opportunity is given to lengthen, strengthen, and sharpen their voracious maws, by which the patient, or his heirs, is to be deprived of even his pin feathers, and turned loose like a picked crow in a December morning to feed upon the pity of the world.

Whereas let the doctrine of Howard and (if we understand his reasoning) Professor Dudley, be acted upon—let the stomach be cleansed by the action of emetics, at the same time using means to promote perspiration, and this tedious process of medicine, and its concomitant evil, a long, strong, sharp physician's bill will be avoided.

Concerning the practice of the LEARNED we will not at this time hazard an opinion; but of the "unlearned steam doctor" we will say that his practice is censurable, very censurable, if he does not relieve the most violent attack of fever in eight days at the farthest, if called in time.

When a fever has been suffered to run for days before the practitioner is called, no one can be answerable for his success in bringing relief. We would, therefore, say to the afflicted, call your physician in time, follow his directions exactly, yet understandingly, suffer nothing to be hid from you by a name that would break a giant's jaw to pronounce, and by so doing insure a speedy recovery.

ANON.

From Bicknell's Reporter & Counterfeit Detector.

THE U. STATES BANK.

It has always been our desire to speak with due decorum, and without the slightest tinge of party prejudice, when alluding to the Bank of the United States. We look upon the institution as the most influential of its class in the country—and we know that it is conducted with signal ability. We do not know that many false and unfounded allegations have been proffered against it, and hence we do not readily attach credit to the charges that from time to time are uttered with regard to it. It is, nevertheless, our duty, as a conductor of a Free Press, and regardless alike of the smiles and the frowns of the Monster, to state facts that pass under our own immediate notice. It was sometime since mentioned to us, by a respectable citizen, that the Bank was then actually engaged in discounting notes of other banks; in other words, of transacting the business of an exchange broker. We discredited the statement at the time, and paid no attention to it; but it has lately been confirmed in so many different ways, that feeling considerable interest upon the subject, and anxious to know the truth, we on the 24th ult. addressed the following note to the President of the Institution.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1836.

N. BIDDLE, Esq.

President of the U. S. Bank:

Dear Sir—Having been informed by a respectable merchant of this city, that you are now engaged in discounting uncurrent bank paper; or in other words, of purchasing such paper; and believing that such a course is contrary to the 5th section of the act of Incorporation, I have therefore thought proper to seek for information upon the subject from the proper source, before giving publicity to the statement. My paper being, in a great measure, devoted to matters of banking and the currency, I am anxious to avoid giving any erroneous information through its columns.

An early reply will greatly oblige, Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. T. BICKNELL.

Ten days have elapsed, and not a syllable in the way of reply has reached us. Absolved, therefore, from all delicacy in the case, we have thought it expedient to spread the matter before the public, believing, as we do, that the following section of the charter prohibits the Bank from dealing in any thing but bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, and goods pledged for the security of money loaned.

Article V. * * * * The said Corporation shall not directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time,—or goods which shall be the proceeds of its loans, &c.

If our construction of the above section be correct, and if the bank has in-

dulged in the discount line alluded to, the officers of the institution have certainly travelled out of the record, and should be held responsible therefor.—"Live and let live," is a good motto, and so long as the Bank did not "poach in our parish," we felt no disposition to hunt up its little peccadilloes, and spread them before the public. But "business is business," and if the Monster, not satisfied with its legitimate occupation, shall persist in its attempt to interfere with and injure our vocation, we shall feel called upon in self-defence, as well as in our duty to the public, to "carry the war into Africa." We will only add, that if we have misstated a single circumstance in the above detail, we pledge ourselves to make suitable correction, on being satisfied of the error, and we may also remark for the benefit of the public, that we have in our business a sufficient amount of capital to enable us to purchase all the uncurrent bank notes which may be brought to this city, and that we will, hereafter, purchase any description of such paper at least one eighth per cent. lower than the price demanded by the Bank of the United States.

From the Woodbury (N. J.) Herald.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

Nothing is more common in the mouths of the whigs than the charge that the friends of Van Buren and Johnson are office holders—that the democratic party are but a band of pampered menials, sedulously laboring to retain the pap of the treasury, against the party of the people, as they modestly denominate themselves. With how much truth the charge is made in this county, let facts determine. We have taken the trouble to run over the list of Post-masters in Gloucester, and find FIFTEEN are WHIGS, and but THIRTEEN are DEMOCRATS. In the counties of Burlington, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May, adjoining counties, the proportion of whigs in office are greater than they are here. They are men who almost to a man were federalists in the days of calling parties by their proper names—have ever and zealously opposed the administration of President Jackson, and are now loud in favor of Gen. Harrison. This is a matter, however, of which we would be the last to complain, had we not good reason to believe that there are men among them who would consider no political act too low that would tend to embarrass the head of the post office department, and who are in the daily habit of charging the administration with prosering every man who opposes the President in politics.

Gen. Harrison says that the plan of selling white men out of jail was the "most mild and humane mode of dealing with offenders." Good Lord deliver us from his humanity, if that is a specimen of it; what a President he would make. For instance, here is something like the advertisement which the Sheriff would paste up on the sign posts of the county town.

Public Sale of a White Man.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, October 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. I will proceed to sell A B, a white man, to satisfy costs and fines amounting to \$20, for an assault and battery committed on the body of C. D.

W. H. H. Sheriff.

In Maryland we do things differently. When a poor man can't pay his fine and cost, he is released by the Governor, and not sold as a vassal or slave. Elect the whig ticket, and we may be saddled with such a law; be warned, fellow-countrymen and freemen.—Hagerstown Cour. and Enq.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

"The alteration was however made; universal suffrage was adopted, but Mr. Van Buren's vote was recorded against it."—Keweenaw Journal.

We promised in our last paper to show that the foregoing assertion is totally and unqualifiedly FALSE. The task is an easy one. The journals of the convention refute it at once. On the 8th day of October, the whole report of the Select Committee of thirteen members, on the subject of the right of suffrage, as agreed to in detail, was taken up and carried—ayes 74, noes 38. Mr. Van Buren, and a large majority of the other republican members voting in favor, and Messrs. Kent, King, Platt, Spencer, Sylvester, Van Ness, J. Van Rensselaer, Van Vleeten, Williams, and the other federalists, opposing to the last the extension of the right of suffrage, and clinging to odious property qualification.—Augusta Age.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN A DEMOCRAT AND A WIG.

Wig. What signify your triumphs, as you call them, among the country clodhoppers. Hav'n't you got the city?

Dem. Yes: Market-street, rail-road and all.

W. The city, with all the decency, and all the learning, and all the bank notes and all the every thing. Don't we here give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether?

D. You do; I saw you at it on Saturday, and a pretty considerable drag you had of it, up Chesnut-street hill, and past the Bank, with Harrison at your heels.

W. Psha! I don't allude to that. I mean that our cause advances apace—

D. So do I, a snail's pace; or the school boy's—one step forward to two backward.

W. Why you cannot deny that your leaders—

D. I deny that we have leaders, or shaft-horses either.

W. Well then, at least you will confess that your party has lost some of its partisans.

D. We shall move the more freely in being relieved of such burdens.

W. Now we, on the contrary, stick together with perfect accord—

D. Or a long rope—is that your meaning?

W. No sir, 'tis not my meaning. I mean that we move on quietly.

D. That is that you draw kindly together, I cannot deny it, in the main. Though sometimes, you will acknowledge, you take the stud, like spirited animals as you are.

W. Do you mean to say—

D. That you squat in your harness, certainly not. Was not I witness of your admirable manceuvre on Saturday? It recalled to my recollection a striking passage in Shakspeare. These wigs, quoth I to myself, poetically speaking—"These wigs can as easily be led by the nose as asses are."

W. I don't understand the application, and let me tell you, sir, that I do not relish such quotations. I'm not in the humor, sir.

D. I see you are a little out of gear, metaphorically speaking.

W. D—n your metaphors, sir!

D. Don't d—n my metaphors, sir, when you yourself made so pretty a figure on Saturday; and that

"To prick the sides of your intent, but only—"

"Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself,—"

"And falls on the other side."

W. Sir, I believe you're laughing at me.

D. Sir, I believe I am.

W. Let me tell you—

D. Now you're going to be restful—you are chafed.

W. Sir—

D. Do not give the reins to your passion.

W. I say—

D. And I say, bridle your temper.

W. I insist—

D. And I insist too: curb your impetuence.

W. I shall get angry.

D. Very well; only don't kick up behind: there's a lady passing.

W. I tell you my choler's rising.

D. So much the better: your neck will feel the easier. You must be sorely galled.

W. Sir, I mean my C H O, cho, L E R, ler, choler.

D. You do, you do?

D. Do I do.

W. It's well I know your meaning, sir: I presume, as usual, you speak figuratively.

D. (bowing.) Historically, sir, as they say in parliament.

W. I'm satisfied with the explanation. But if you had meant it personally—

D. Well, sir, what then?

W. I've told you I was satisfied with the explanation, sir. Good day, sir. (Trotting off.)

D. One moment, sir. I hope when next we meet that traces—

W. D—n traces. (Wiggy breaks loose from the traces and bolts.)

From the Boston Post.

FEDERAL VERACITY.—The Worcester federal address, in speaking of the Post Office Department, says:—

"More than all, it became a mere machine of party operation. Its hundred arms, reaching into every town, village and group of families, in the Union, were all busy in stimulating the activity of old partisans, or procuring the adhesion of new ones. Its offices, its contracts, its purchases of the merest wrapping paper, were all made to play into the hands of the party which controlled it, and became the very centre and pivot of executive patronage and corrupt influence."

Every intelligent man knows the utter falsity of this statement. Three-fourths of the post offices in this State are in federal hands; and almost all the large contractors are of the same political stamp. The very convention that put forth this abominable falsehood, have nominated Charles J. Holmes, POSTMASTER at Rochester, and George Hall, POSTMASTER at Sauffield. AS THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

From the Washington Globe.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

Mr Van Buren is generally called by the opposition papers, the candidate for the Office-Holders. We have repeatedly stated, that a large majority of the office-holders are opposed to his election.

It is in the power of the Jackson republicans presses in the several sections of the country effectually to establish this fact, and put down the falsehood of the unprincipled opposition. Below is an extract from an Ohio paper, which shows what is the relative number of office-holders on each side in five counties in that State. We could only wish further, that the editor would put them down by name, challenging contradiction, and that other editors throughout the Union would take the same course.

From the Marietta (Ohio) Democrat, of 24th August last.

OFFICE-HOLDERS!!!—Perhaps in no part of this State, have the opposition tried harder to impress upon the people

that every opposition man who held an office under the administration was turned out, than in this congressional district. For nearly eight years past, they have never ceased applying the term "office-holders" to the friends of Gen. Jackson, and that they were seeking to prostrate every man, who differed from them in opinion. Now let us, for a moment, see how the office-holders in this district stand affected towards the administration and Mr. Van Buren. In Washington there are nineteen Postmasters fourteen of whom are decidedly opposition. In Meigs county there are eleven offices, ten of which are filled by opposition postmasters. In Gallia, among the five offices, Gen. Jackson never had but one supporter, and in Lawrence, where there are three offices, he has none at all. In Athens county, out of nine postmasters seven are bitterly opposed to the present administration. According to our estimate, and we have taken considerable pains in collecting the information, the politics of the postmasters in the five counties, stand thus:

	Federal.	Democratic
In Washington city.	14	5
Meigs,	10	1
Gallia,	4	1
Lawrence,	3	0
Athens,	7	2
	38	9

THIRTY-EIGHT opposition, and but NINE Jackson postmasters in the five counties, and that too, under an administration, which the opposition say, proscribes every man who is opposed to GENERAL JACKSON IN POLITICS. Every man, set down on the federal side of our list, is now a partisan of the *Petticoat Hero*, and goes all lengths against Mr Van Buren. Yet we would not complain of all this, did we not know that many of them, use THE R OFFICES TO EMBARRASS THE HEAD OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—TO PREVENT THE CIRCULATION OF DEMOCRATIC PAPERS, AND TO ELECTIONEER AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. Throughout the state, the proportion of the OFFICE-HOLDERS, arrayed against us in the coming contest, we believe to be much greater than in this district.

Now, we ask the Postmaster General, and the country, whether the support these postmasters openly give to a party which they know is constantly traducing the administration as ferociously proscriptive, is any evidence of their moral honesty or worthiness for public trust? If they were honest men, would they not correct the falsehoods of their party, or abandon its cause!

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship John Taylor, Captain Luce, from Liverpool, August 30, we have received Liverpool papers to the 29th inclusive, being four days later than previously received, from which we make the following extracts:—

FRANCE.

Dissolution of the French Ministry.

A second edition of the Journal de Paris, published at a late hour on Thursday evening, contains the following official communication:—

"This day, at three o'clock, M. M. Theirs, Maison, Duperre, Passy, Sautot, and Pelet, (de la Lozere,) placed their resignations in the hands of the King."

This important event was the result of a difference of opinion between the King and M. Theirs at a Cabinet council held on Thursday morning, at Neuilly, on the all-absorbing subject of French intervention in Spain. The President of the Council, unmoved by the late occurrences at Madrid, persisted in urging the necessity of sending a French force into the Peninsula, ostensibly to oppose the Carlists, but in reality to enable the Queen to cast off what he regards as the constitutional yoke. The King, more prudent than his Minister, contended that the proclamation of the Constitution of Cadiz in the capital had entirely changed the aspect of affairs in the Peninsula; that to put down the Constitution by force would be tantamount to dethroning the Queen; that such a step would not be sanctioned by England; and, finally, that having declined to interfere against the Carlists, any demonstration of force against the Constitutionalists would not fail to endanger the internal tranquility of France.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain must be able, by this time, from painful experience, to bear her personal testimony to the truth of the saying, "Uncasy sets the head that wears a crown." Assailed on the one hand, by the Carlists, who are endeavoring to place Don Carlos on the throne, and on the other by the Constitutionalists, who aim at the re-establishment of liberty, she has, at last, been compelled to submit to the Constitutionalists, and to proclaim, at their bidding, the Constitution of 1812, which the French army, under the command of the Duke of Angoulême, put down, at the point of the bayonet, in the year 1822. The simultaneous movement throughout the chief cities of the kingdom in favor of that Constitution, left the Queen no other alternative but either to stop the movement by force of arms, or, failing

to stop it, to yield to it with the best possible grace. She adopted, in the first instance, the alternative of force, and failed. The popular movement was too formidable to be checked, much less entirely stopped. The inhabitants of the capital caught the patriotic spirit which had shown itself so decidedly and unequivocally in the provinces. A sudden and unexpected movement of the troops, on the night of the 18th, completed the revolution. The re-establishment of the Constitution of 1812 was extorted from her Majesty by the soldiery, who, entering the Palace of Llanos, compelled her to proclaim the important fact to the nation.

The re-establishment of the Constitution has, we lament to state, been accompanied by the massacre of several persons who were obnoxious to the people. Among the individuals killed is General Quesada, who, as Military Governor of Madrid, had, by his vigor or severity, during the last few months, incurred the hatred of the populace.

On the 16th, in the afternoon, the Constitution of 1812, was solemnly proclaimed, and the decrees extorted from the Queen published; the bells were rung, the constitutional stone was erected on the Plaza Mayor, and at night, illuminations took place.

On the same evening also the captain of the National Guard cavalry, Don R. Garcia Carrasco, was sent off with sixty men to bring the Queen to Madrid, which capital she entered the next day.

General Lebean has not been inactive since his appointment to the command of the French Foreign Legion. Already he had succeeded in driving the Carlists from all their positions in the valley of Uizuma, and in destroying their breast works at Eugui, besides compelling them to retreat into the valley of the Bistan. The rapidity of his movements completely disconcerts all their plans. If ably supported by the new commander-in-chief, he will be of infinite service to the Queen's cause.

General Evans is much better, and is preparing to make one grand effort to retrieve his late mishaps. Had the Spanish Government kept faith with the legion; had he not suffered himself to be made the dupe of the wily Cordova; and worse than all, had he been spared the visitation of sickness; he would not now form a subject for ridicule in the columns of a French newspaper. But there is yet a prospect of his ultimate success. If he succeed in brushing the spirit of insubordination which fatally prevails among his men, the rest will be easy enough.

General Cordova formally resigned the command of the army to his successor, General Sarsfield, on the 16th inst, at Miranda de Ebro. On the 14th the new commander-in-chief addressed a letter to General Evans, couched in terms of the warmest friendship and respect. Sarsfield stated that he was fully aware of the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of the legion, but that it would be his study to remove them.

THE

EAGLE AMPHITHEATER

Company,

AND

National Gymnasium;

THE

most extensive corps in America, have considered their splendid establishment, and have offered to the public a more substantial bill of fare than has ever been presented on this side of the Atlantic.

The Arena is newly and completely fitted out, with a numerous company of EQUES-TRIANS, possessing unequalled talents and a sound of Horovaria and Arabian Horses, which for beauty and man general excel all previous exhibitions ever offered in this city. The performance will be accompanied with a superior Band of Music.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to view the arena during the day, to satisfy themselves of the superior manner in which this establishment is fitted up, and to prove to them how comfortably persons can be seated.

The Managers pledge themselves, that the strictest attention will be paid to gentility, and neither will our action introduced that can offend the most delicate or susceptible mind; but such amusements only selected, as cannot fail to instruct as well as amuse the intelligent and refined of every community.

The re-establishment will be opened for the gratification of the public, in Lexington, on Monday and Tuesday the 24th and 25th inst.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; Performance to commence at half past 6.

Admission—Boxes 50 Cents. Pts 25.

October 24, 1836—64-11

New Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving GOODS for FALL & WINTER SALES.

Their assortment is extensive and well assorted; and they are disposed to give unusually good bargains. They respectfully invite their customers and the public to call and examine, as they will sell low for cash, or exchange for Jeans, Lacey or Socks.

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